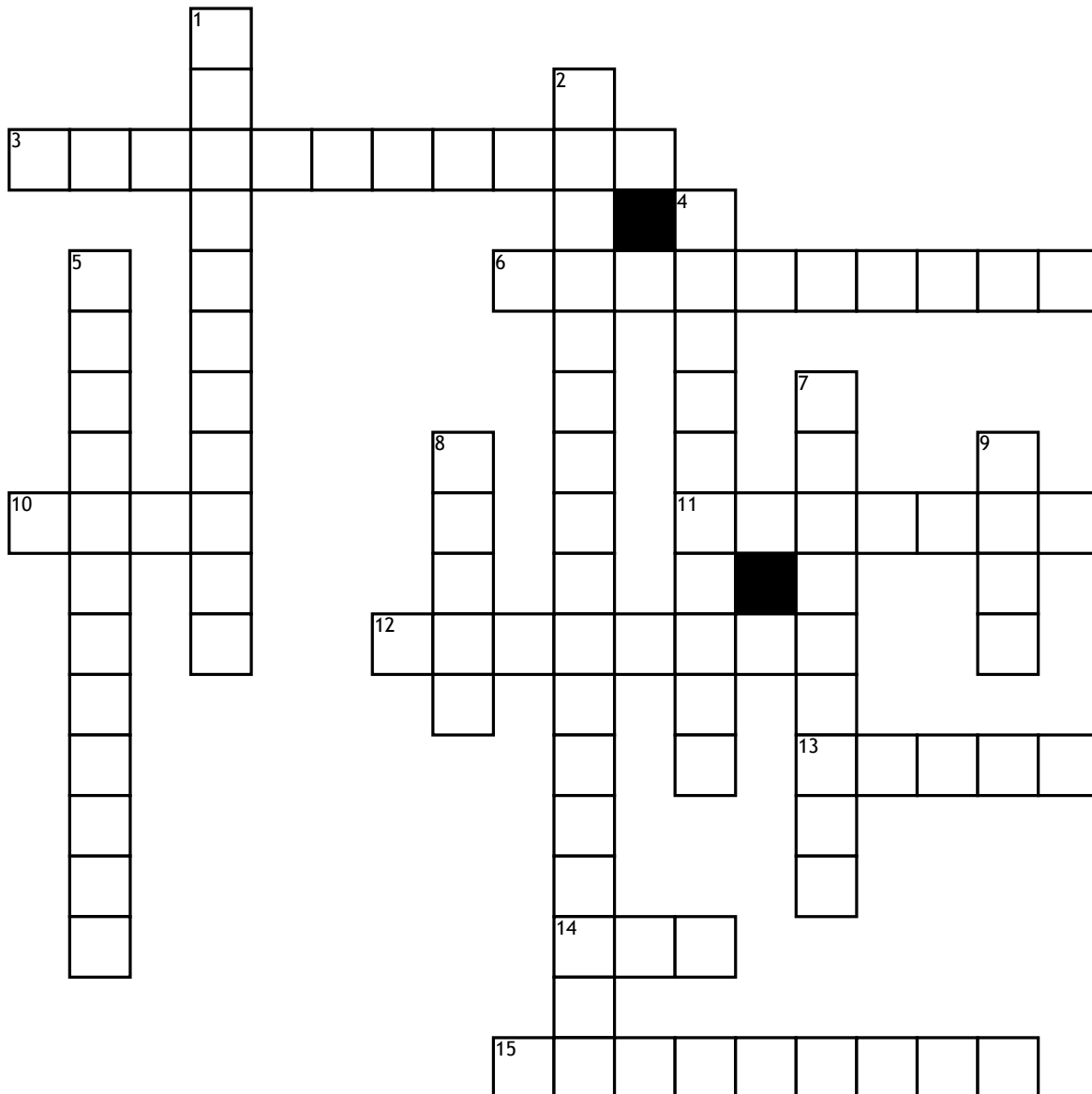


# Formation of our Solar System



## Across

**3.** The sun together with the group of celestial bodies that are held by its attraction and revolve around it

**6.** A band of small celestial bodies beyond the orbit of Neptune from which many short-period comets are believed to originate

**10.** The earth's natural satellite that shines by the sun's reflected light

**11.** The gravitational attraction of the mass of the earth, the moon, or a planet for bodies at or near its surface

**12.** A tide of minimum range at the first and third quarters of the moon

**13.** A path described by one body in its revolution about another (as by the earth about the sun or by electron about an atomic nucleus)

**14.** The luminous celestial body around which the earth and other planets revolve, from which they receive heat and light from

**15.** The study of objects and matter outside the earth's atmosphere and of their physical and chemical properties

## Down

**1.** A celestial body that orbits the sun and has a spherical shape but is not large enough to disturb other objects from its orbit

**2.** A hypothesis in astronomy; the solar system has evolved from a hot gaseous nebula

**4.** A tide of greater-than-average range around the times of new moon and full moon

**5.** Referred to or measured from the sun's center or appearing as if seen from it; having or relating to the sun as center

**7.** A small body resembling a planet

**8.** The alternate rising and falling of the surface of the ocean and of water bodies

**9.** A self-luminous gaseous spheroidal celestial body of great mass which produces energy by means of nuclear fusion reactions